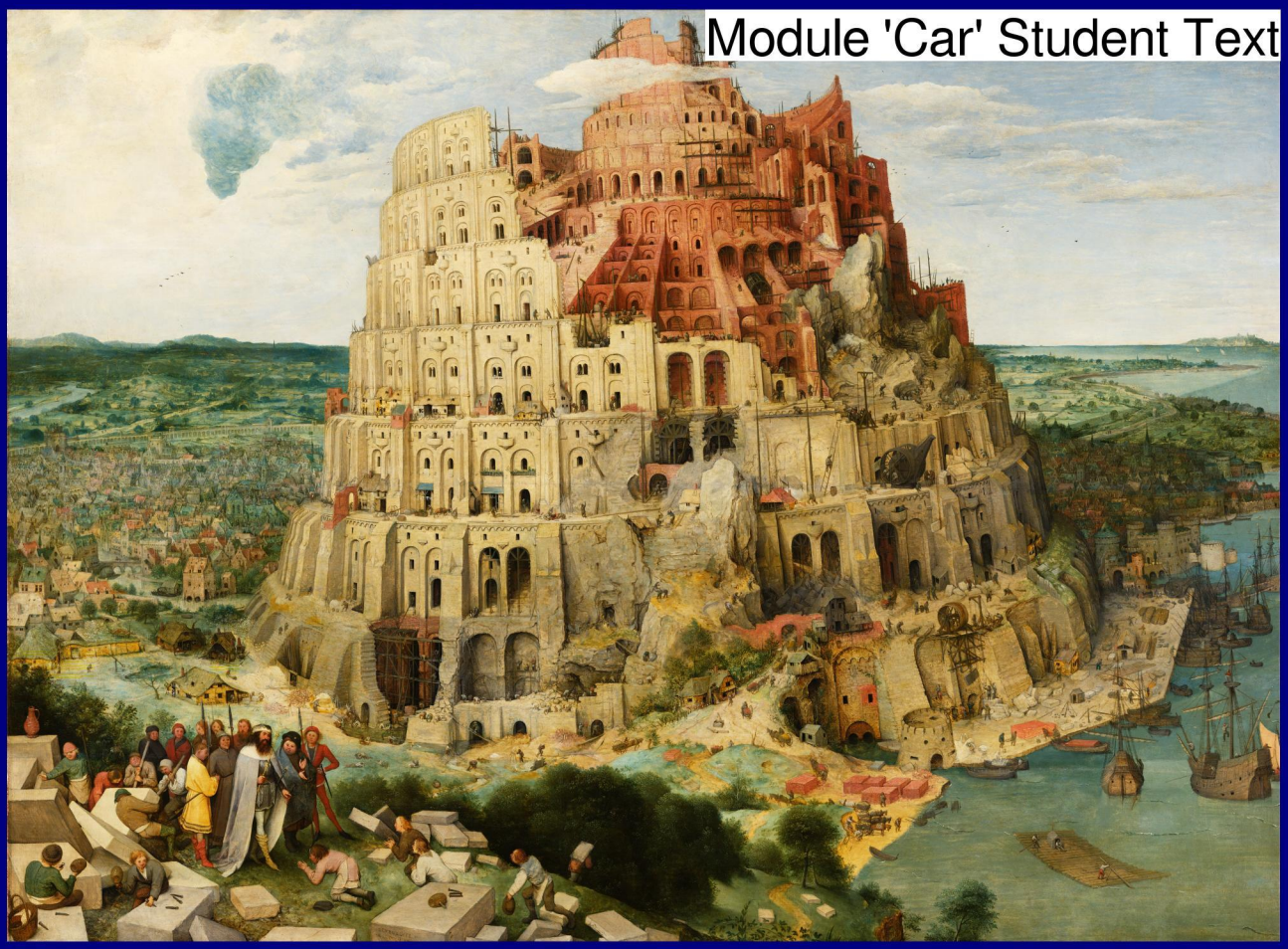
Chinese

Standard Chinese: A modular Approach



A Samurai Media FSI Course

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Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Car' Student Text

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1 Introduction - FSI Courses in 2016

The language courses developed by the Foreign Service Institute were mainly intended for employees of the U.S. foreign affairs community, preparing American diplomats as well as other professionals to advance U.S. foreign affairs interests overseas. Most of the courses were developed between 1960 and 1990 when the cold war was going on and US spies and intelligence personnel needed to acquire foreign language proficiency fast. This had a few implications on the courses. They were made for rapid language acquisition but definitely not with modern language learning methods like gamification in mind. You did not have to get the intelligence personnel motivated to learn the language, they were just ordered to do so. This makes these courses not the most entertaining language courses around. But on the other hand the FSI Courses are very well designed, with a big budget poured into them, to make you learn a language as efficient as possible. You will also find FSI courses for languages that you won't find elsewhere because they are too niche. Those languages might have other introductory courses but to go to a more advanced level, FSI courses are often the only option as a commercial course usually did not make sense.

So even today, many years after most of the FSI Courses were originally developed, they are one of the best language courses available on the market. Nowadays with more and more distractions coming into our lives, many learners prefer quick wins through courses that have gamification and other gimmicks built in. But if you are a serious learner committed to learn a language as fast and efficient as possible, FSI Courses are for you. You can always complement them with other material.

2 How to get the most out of this course

2.1 Get physical books

You can download this course including all audio material and PDF books for free from http://www.fsicourses.com. To get most out of the course however, you should consider to get the paper books for the course. This gives you a permanent physical reminder of what goal you are pursuing and motivates you to actually work with the course. If it is just a file somewhere on your computer, it is very likely that you forget about it rather quickly and get carried away by the multitude of distractions available. Furthermore a real book is perfect for note-taking which acts as a physical reminder and improves retention. It will also be a constant motivation for you, as you can literally see your progress.

2.2 Use a Spaced Repetition System

Although FSI Courses incorporate a lot of rote-learning, you should use a Spaced Repetition System (SRS) for long term retention. A SRS is a software in which you put phrases or vocabulary you want to remember in the form of Q&A pairs. The computer will ask you the question and you have to actively recall the answer. After that you will have to self-grade how good you could recall the answer. This grading will influence the scheduling of the next repetition, when the computer will ask you the same question. Those scheduling algorithms are quite sophisticated nowadays, so they won't bore you with asking a question again and again that you already know perfectly but ask it right before you would forget it.

Any SRS software will do, but one of the leading and free systems is Anki SRS. It is available for most platforms ans has a big community of users. Check out http://ankisrs.net/

3 Additional Learning Material

3.1 FSI Courses

Other books belonging to this course are:

- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 1: Orientation - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 1: Orientation - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 2: Biographic Information - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 2: Biographic Information - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 5: Transportation - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 5: Transportation - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 6: Arranging a Meeting - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 6: Arranging a Meeting - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 7: Society - Student Text and Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 8: Traveling in China - Student Text and Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Hotel' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Marriage, Birth and Death' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Personal Welfare' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Post Office and Telephone' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Restaurant' Student Text

Check out http://www.fsicourses.com to download them and find links to the paper books.

3.2 'Real World' Material

The FSI Courses give you a very good foundation for the language. You should however supplement it with everyday material. Start by doing a web-search on YouTube.com for Chinese and you will find more media than you could possibly consume.

PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, John Boag, and Hugh Clayton (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, Major Bernard Muller-Thym, and Colonel Roland W. Flemming (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Ms. Barale and Ms. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. From 1978 until the project's completion, writers for the course were Ms. Barale and Thomas E. Madden. They revised the field-test editions of the first six core modules and accompanying optional modules, and produced the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan Ouyang Chao, Yunhui Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, and Tsung-mi Li, assisted for part of the time by Leslie L. H. Chang, Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Joseph Abraham, Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Judith J. Kieda, Renee T. C. Liang, Susan C. Pola, Peggy Ann Spitzer, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Mr. Chang, Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, and Mr. Li. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Mr. Madden, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were originally produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, unit chief.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the cooperation of Brown University, the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, the Foreign Service Institute, the CIA Language Learning Center, the United States Air Force Academy, the University of Illinois, and the University of Virginia.

The Commandant of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center authorized the support necessary to print this edition.

James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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How to Study an Optional-Module Tape

The format of the optional modules is quite different from the format of the core modules, although both focus on what you need to know to deal with particular practical situations.

Each tape of an optional module is roughly equivalent to the five different tapes of a core-module unit, in the sense, at least, that it is intended as a self-contained presentation of a set of words and structures. Actually, however, an optional-module tape is closer to a combination of the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit with almost all explanations left in the notes. Moreover, an optional-module tape introduces considerably more vocabulary than a core-module unit.

Each tape is divided into several parts. Each part introduces words and sentences, some of them for comprehension only, next reviews all production items, and then reviews comprehension in extended dialogues.

You may have found that you could work through the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit a single time each, perhaps going back over a few sections once or twice. You are almost sure to find, however, that you need to work through an optional-module tape more than once, perhaps frequently backing up and frequently stopping to read the Notes.

When a new word or sentence is introduced, there is a pause on the tape before you hear the Chinese. On your first time through the tape, you may use this pause to glance at the word or sentence in the Reference List. On your next time through the tape, you may use it to try to say the Chinese, using the Chinese after the pause as a confirmation.

In the dialogues at the end of each part, there are very short pauses between sentences. These should be just long enough for you to stop and start the tape without missing anything. Stop the tape whenever you want to think over the previous sentence or try to translate it.

Objectives

General

The purpose of the Car Module is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to use and take care of your car in everyday situations as well as emergencies.

Before starting the Car Module, you should have at least completed the Transportation Module.

Specific

When you have finished this module, you should be able to:

1. Buy gasoline using the metric system to indicate quantity and ration coupons if necessary. Understand if the attendant offers you high-test or regular gas.
2. Tell an attendant that there isn't enough air in the tires. Ask for air to be put in the tires.
3. Tell an attendant the car windows need cleaning.
4. Explain to a garage attendant where your car has developed problems lately: brakes, headlights, automatic transmission, gear shift, fan belt, exhaust pipe, and so on.
5. Ask for a regular maintenance check up for the car.
6. Tell someone you have a flat tire and whether or not you have a spare tire and tools.
7. Tell someone that you got a traffic ticket and why.
8. State whether or not you have your driver's license and car registration with you.
9. Ask in a collision situation if someone is injured.
10. Understand someone describe in simple terms the damage to their car resulting from an accident.
11. Ask a garage repairman to fix a car which has been in an accident. Find out how long it will take to fix it. Ask for an estimate on cost repairs.

Car Module, Unit 1

PART I

1. Yǒu bú gòu le. Qǐng ni jiā dian yóu.	There's not enough gas. Please add some.
2. Jiā wǔshi gōngshēng ba.	Add fifty liters.
3. Zhèi shi sānzhāng èrshi gōngshēngde qìyóu piào.	Here are three twenty liter gasoline coupons.
4. Lúntāide qì bù zú le. Qǐng ni dǎ yíxiā qì, hǎo bu hao?	The air in the tires isn't enough, please put some air in, all right?
5. Qìchēde bōli yǒu diar zāng.	The windows are a little dirty.
6. Wǒ xiǎng cāyicā. Nǐmen yǒu shuǐ ma?	I think I'll wipe it a bit. Do you have some water?
7. *Dǎqìtǒng zài nèibiar. Nǐ bǎ chē kāiguoqu, wǒ lái gěi ni dǎ.*	*The airpump is there. Drive your car over and I'll give you some air.*
8. *Nǐ yào jiā shénme yóu: gāojí qìyóu háishi pǔtong qìyóu?*	*What kind of gas do you want to add: high grade gas or regular?*
9. *Búbì jiā mǎn, sìshi gōngshēng jiù gòu le.*	No need to fill it up, forty liters will be enough.

NOTES ON PART I:

qìyóu piào: 'Gasoline Coupons'. In the PRC, many commodities, such as cloth, food items, watches, bicycles, must be bought with money and ration coupons.

zú: 'to be enough, to be sufficient.' Lúntāide qì bù zú le. is translated here as 'The air in the tires isn't enough.' A more literal translation might be 'The air in the tires isn't enough anymore.' The negative bù used with a marker le for new situation expresses a negative condition that has recently come about.

bōli: This word literally means 'glass', but is used here to refer to the windows of the car.

mǎn: This is the adjectival verb 'to be full'.

Wǒ xiǎng cāyicā.: 'I think I'll wipe it a bit.' In the PRC gas stations sell gas only. Any minor servicing that may be needed, such as cleaning windows and getting air for tires, may be done by the driver himself. Any major servicing must be done at a repair garage.

Peking:

A:	Yǒu bú gòu le, qǐng ni jiā dian yóu.	There's not enough gas, please add some.
B:	Nǐ yào jiā duōshao?	How much do you want to add?
A:	Jiā wǔshi gōngshēng ba.	Add fifty liters.
B:	Hǎo.	Okay.
A:	Zhèi shi sānzhāng èrshi gōngshēngde qìyóu piào.	Here are three twenty liter gasoline coupons.
B:	Wǒ gěi ni xiěxialai le, liùshi gōngshēngde yóu piào, yòngle wǔshi gōngshēng, hái yǒu shí gōngshēng.	I'll write it down for you, a sixty liter gas coupon, you used fifty liters; there's still ten liters.
A:	Lúntāide qì bù zú le. Qǐng ni dǎ yíxià qì, hǎo bu hao?	The air in the tires isn't enough, please put some air in, all right?
B:	Hǎo. Dǎqìtǒng zài nèibiar. Nǐ bǎ chē kāiguoqu, wǒ lái gěi ni dǎ.	Okay. The air is over there. Drive your car over and I'll give you some air.
A:	Xièxie ni. Qìchēde bōli yǒu diar zāng. Wǒ xiǎng cāyicā, nǐmen yǒu shuǐ ma?	Thank you. The glass on the car is a little dirty. I think I'll wipe it a bit. Do you have some water?
B:	Nàr yǒu shuǐ, qǐng nǐ zìjǐ ná ba.	The water is there. Please get it yourself.

Taipei:

A:	Qǐng ni gěi wo jiā diǎn yóu.	Please add some gas for me.
B:	Nǐ yào jiā shénme yóu: gāojí qìyóu háishi pǔtōng qìyóu?	What kind of gas do you want to add: high grade gas or regular?
A:	Pǔtongde. Búbì jiā mǎn, sìshi gōngshēng jiù gòu le.	Regular. No need to fill it up, forty liters will be enough.
B:	Yào bu yao kànkan jǐyóu gòu bu gou?	Do you want me to see if there's enough oil?
A:	Duì. Jǐyóu yě bú gòu le, Qǐng ni jiā diǎn ba.	That's right. There's not enough oil either. Please add some.
B:	Jǐyóu jiāhǎo le.	The oil is added.
A:	Ao! Chēzide bōli tài zāng le. Qǐng ni bāng wo cāyicā, hǎo bu hao?	Oh! The windows are really dirty. Please help me wipe it.
B:	Hǎo. Wǒ lái gěi ni cā.	Okay. I'll wipe it for you.
A:	Xièxie ni, duōshao qián?	Thank you. How much is it?
B:	Qìyóu wǔbǎi kuài qián, jǐyóu jiǔshi kuài, yígòng wǔbǎi jiǔshi kuài qián.	The gas is $500, the oil is $90. Altogether it's $590.
A:	Zhèi shi liùbǎi kuài qián, bú yòng zhǎo le.	Here's $600, keep the change.
B:	Duō xie, duō xie, zài jiàn.	Thank you, thank you. Good bye.

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART I:

Jīyóu jiāhǎo le.: 'The oil is added.' In the phrase jiāhǎo le, the word hǎo is used as the final element of a compound verb of result. It indicates that the action of the verb has been brought to a successful conclusion. This is discussed in Transportation, Unit 7.

PART II

1. Wǒde chē yǒu diar máobing le	There's something wrong with my car.
2. Chángcháng xīhuǒ, zhēn máfan.	It often stalls. It's a real nuisance.
3. Shāchē bú tài líng.	The brakes are not too good.
4. Qiántou yǒu yige dēng bú liàng le.	In the front one of the lights doesn't light up anymore.
5. Wǒde qìchē yǐjīng kāile sānqiān gōngli le; děi bǎoyǎng le.	My car has already been driven 3000 miles, I have to have a maintenance check-up.
6. *Wǒ qǐng wǒmen jìshu gōngren tōngzhī hǎohāode gěi ni jiǎnchá.*	*I'll ask our comrade mechanic to check it well for you.*
7. *Rúguo nǐde chē yǒu máobing, wǒmen gěi ni xiūli.*	*If there's something wrong with your car, we'll fix it for you.*
8. *Jiǎndānde língjiàn wǒmen yǒu. Rúguo wǒmen méiyou, kěyi dìng.*	*Simple parts we have. If we don't have them, we can order them.*

NOTES ON PART II

máobing: This word is translated here as 'something wrong'. Other translations might be: 'defect', 'flaw', 'trouble', or 'problem'.

Tāde diànshì chū máobing le.	His television developed a problem.

A second meaning for máobing is 'medical problem', 'illness'.

Wǒ shénme máobing yě méiyou.	There is nothing wrong with me.

A third meaning is 'bad habit', 'odd habit'.

Tā máobing hěn dà.	He is very 'picky' (odd).

líng: This is the adjectival verb 'to be sharp, keen'. It can be used to describe people that are intelligent. It can also be used to describe machinery that works well.

Lǎo Wángde érzi hěn líng.	Lao Wang's son is sharp.
Zhèige jīqi hái líng bu ling?	Does this machine still work well?

liàng: 'To be bright'. A more literal translation of Yǒu yíge dēng bú liàng le. might be 'There is one lamp that does not light up anymore.'

bǎoyǎng: 'To maintain'. This verb can be used to talk about taking care of a person's body, as well as maintaining machinery.

Nǐ yídìng děi bǎoyǎng zìjǐ.	You have to take care of yourself.
Tā gāng shēngle háizi, dàifu gàosu tā hǎohāorde bǎoyǎng.	After she had just given birth to a child, the doctor told her to take good care of herself.

língjiàn: 'spare parts' or simply 'parts'. Huàn língjiàn is 'to exchange (something) for a spare part'.

Peking:

A:	Wǒde chē yǒu diar máobing le. Qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá jiǎnchá.	There's something wrong with my car. Would you please check it.
B:	Yǒu shénme máobing?	What's the trouble?
A:	Chángchang xīhuǒ, zhēn máfan.	It often stalls. It's a real nuisance.
B:	Chángchang xīhuǒ.	It often stalls.
A:	Hái yǒu, shāchē bú tài líng. Ōu, qiántou yǒu yige dēng bú liàng le.	Also, the brakes are not too good. Oh, in the front one of the lights doesn't light up anymore.
B:	Nǐde chē kāile duōshao gōnglǐ le?	How many kilometers have you driven your car?
A:	Wǒ kànkan. Ōu, yǐjīng kāile liǎngwàn wǔqiān yìbǎiduō gōnglǐ le.	Let me see. Oh, it's already been driven more than 25,100 kilometers.
B:	Hǎo, wǒ qǐng wǒmen jìshù gōngren tóngzhì hǎohāode gěi ni jiǎnchá, yǒu máobingde dìfang gěi ni xiūhǎo.	Okay, I'll ask our comrade mechanic to check it thoroughly for you. If something is wrong, he'll fix it.
A:	Rúguo xūyāo huàn língjiàn nǐmen yǒu ba?	If you need a spare part you have it I suppose?
B:	Kàn shi shénme língjiàn, yǒude wǒmen yǒu, yǒude kéyi xiǎng bànfǎ. Jiǎnchále yǐhòu zài shuō ba.	That depends on what spare part is needed, some we have, some we can figure out a way. Let's talk about it after it's been checked.
A:	Wǒde chē shénme shíhou kéyi xiūhǎo?	When will my car be ready?
B:	Rúguo méiyou dà máobing, dàgài liǎngtiān jiù xiūhǎo le.	If there are no big problems, it'll probably be fixed in a couple of days.

Taipei:

A:	Wǒde qìchē yǐjīng kāile sānqiān gōnglǐ le; děi bǎoyǎng le.	My car has already been driven 3000 miles, I have to have a maintenance check up.
B:	Yǒu méiyou shénme wèntí?	Are there any problems?
A:	Shāchē yǒu diǎn bú tài líng.	The brakes aren't too good.
B:	Hái yǒu biéde wèntí ma?	Are there other problems?
A:	Yǒu shíhou hái huì xīhuǒ, yòubian hòumiande dēng yě bú liàng le.	Sometimes it stalls, the right rear light doesn't light anymore either.
B:	Hǎo. Wǒmen xiān gěi ni jiǎnchá, Rúguo yǒu máobing, gěi ni xiūli. Rúguo méiyou máobing, wǒmen gěi ni bǎoyǎng, bǎoyǎng.	Okay, first we'll check it for you. If there's something wrong, we'll fix it for you. If nothing is wrong, we'll tune it up for you.
A:	Língjiàn, nǐmen yǒu méiyou?	Do you have spare parts?
B:	Jiǎndānde língjiàn wǒmen yǒu. Rúguo wǒmen méiyou, kéyi dìng.	Simple spare parts we have. If we don't have them, we can order them.
A:	Hǎo. Jiù qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá ba.	Good. Then I'll ask you to check it.
B:	Wǒmen zhèlide jìshù gōngren hěn hǎo. Wǒmen yào tāmen hǎohāode gěi ni jiǎnchá, bǎoyǎng.	Our mechanics here are very good. We'll have them give you a good check-up and tune-up.

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART II:

Yǒu shíhou hái huì xīhuǒ.: You've seen that the auxiliary verb huì can mean 'know how to, can', as in Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?.- Here you see a different meaning: 'likely to happen, possible to happen, liable to happen'. Here is another example.

Jīntian huì xià yǔ ma?	Is it likely to rain today?

PART III

1. Yǒu yíge lúntāi bào le.	A tire has blown out.
2. Bèitāi, gōngjù dōu yǒu.	There's both a spare tire and tools.
3. Zāogāo! Yǐnqíng fādòng-bùqǐlái le!	Oh no! The engine won't start up!
4. Wǒmen děi bǎ chē tuīdao lùbiārshang qu.	We'll have to push it over to the side of the road.
5. *Jiào yíliàng tuōchē lái, bǎ chēzi tuōdao xiūlǐháng qu.*	*Have a tow truck come and tow it to the garage.*

NOTES AFTER PART III:

bào: 'To explode', 'to burst'. This is the verb to use when talking about a 'blow out'. [If a tire has slowly gone flat, the verb to use is biě, 'to be flat, sunken, not full'. Lúntāi biě le.]

fādòngbùqǐlái: 'not be able to start up'. Fādòng is the verb 'to set in motion', 'to start'. -Qǐlái is the verb 'to rise up' used as the final element in a compound verb of result.

tuīdao: Compound verbs with -dao as the second syllable must be followed by a location of some sort and often are also followed by lái or qù.

Bǎ xíngli nádao lóushang qù.	Take the bags upstairs.
Bǎ chē kāidao lùbiārshang qù.	Drive the car to the side of the road.

Peking:

A:	Zěnme le? Qìché bù zǒu le.	What happened? The car won't go anymore.
B:	Yǒu yíge lúntāi bào le.	A tire has blown out.
A:	Lúntāi bào le. Chēshang yǒu méiyou bèitāi gēn gōngjù?	The tire's flat. Are there a spare tire and tools in the car?
B:	Bèitāi, gōngjù dōu yǒu.	There's both a spare tire and tools.
A:	Nà hǎo. Nǐ bǎ chē kāidao lùbiar qù, wǒmen lái huàn lúntāi.	That's good. You drive the car over to the side of the road and we'll change the tire.
B:	Zāogāo! Yǐnqíng fādòng-bùqǐlái le!	Oh no! The engine won't start up!
A:	E! Yǐnqíng yě yǒu wèntí le.	Oh, now there's something the engine.
B:	Chē tíngzai dà lùshang bù xíng. Wǒmen děi bǎ chē tuīdao lù-biarshang qu.	You can't stop the car in the middle of the road. We'll have to push it over to the side of the road.
A:	Tuīdao lùbiar yǐhòu, wǒmen qu zhǎozhao zhèr fújìn yǒu méiyou diànhuà. Dǎ diànhuà dào bàngōng-shì qù, yào tāmen kāi chē lái bǎ wǒmende tuōhuíqu.	After we push it to the side of the the road, we'll go look and see if there is a phone. We'll call the office and have them drive out and tow us back.
B:	Hǎo. Jiù zhènme bàn. Wǒmen xiān lái tuī chē ba.	Okay. Let's do it that way. let's first push the car.

Taipei:

A:	Bù hǎo le. Yǒu yíge lúntāi bào le.	This is no good. A tire has blown out.
B:	Lúntāi bào le? Nà zěnme bàn? Jiào yíliàng tuōchē lái, bǎ chēzi tuōdao xiūliháng qù?	A tire has gone flat, then what do you do? Have a tow truck come and tow it to the repair garage.
A:	Búbì. Wǒmen chēshang yǒu gōngjù, yě yǒu bèitāi.	That's not necessary. Our car has tools and a spare tire.
B:	Nǐ zìjǐ huì huàn ma?	Can you change it yourself?
A:	Wǒ zìjǐ kéyi huàn.	I can change it myself.
B:	Nǐ háishi xiān kànkan yǐnqíng, néng bu neng fādòng?	First look at the engine, can it start?
A:	Kàn! Yǐnqíng fādòngqilai le, méi wèntí.	Look. The car starts up. No problem.
B:	Nà hǎo. Nǐ bǎ chēzi kāidao lùbianshang qù huàn chētāi.	That's good. You drive the car to the side of the road to the tire.
A:	Hǎo. Wǒ lái mànmānde bǎ chē kāidao lùbianshang qù.	Okay. I'll slowly drive the car to the side of the road.
B:	Tíngzai zhèli xíng le. Wǒmen xiàqu huàn chētāi ba.	Parking it here will be okay. Let's get out and change the tire.

Vocabulary

bǎo	to explode
bǎoyǎng	to have a maintenance checkup
bèitāi	spare tire
buōli	glass
cā	to wipe
chángchang	often
dǎ	to hit
dǎ qì	to add air
dǎqìtǒng	*air pump*
dēng	light lamp
dìng	*to order*
gāojí	*high grade*
gōngjù	tool
gōngshēng	liter
fādòng	to start, to mobilize
jiǎnchá	*to inspect, to examine, to check*
jiǎndān	*to be simple*
jìshù gōngren	*mechanic*
jìyóu	*machine oil*
-liàng	*(counter for vehicles)*
liàng	to light up
líng	to be sharp, to be keen
língjiàn	*parts*
lúntāi	tire
mǎn	*to be full*
máobing	trouble, flaw, defect
piào	ticket, coupon
pǔtōng	*regular*
qì	air
qìyóu	gasoline
shāchē	brakes
tuī	to push

tuō	*to tow*
tuōche	*tow truck*
xíhuǒ	to stall
xiūli	*to fix, to repair*
xiūliháng	*repair garage*
yǐngqíng	engine
yóu	oil, gasoline, fuel
zāng	to be dirty
zú	to be enough, to be sufficient

Car Module, Unit 2

PART I

1. Yīnwei wǒ chāo sù le, wǒ nádàole yige fákuǎndān.	Because I was speeding I got a ticket.
2. Wǒ dài jiàshǐ zhízhào le.	I brought my driver's license.
3. Yě dài dēngjìzhèng le.	And I brought the car registration too.
4. *Nǐde chēzi yòngde shi wàijiāo rényuán páizhào.*	*Your car has diplomatic plates.*
5. *Nǐ shi wàijiāoguān ma?*	*Are you a diplomat?*
6. *Nǐ chāo sù le, děi fákuǎn.*	*You went over the speed limit, I'll have to fine you.*
7. *Dānzi hòutou yǒu shuōmíng.*	*On the back of the ticket is an explanation.*
8. *Nǐ ànzhào shuōmíng qù bàn ba.*	*You go take care of it according to the explanation.*

NOTES AFTER PART I:

chāo sù: 'To speed', more literally, 'to exceed the posted speed'

nádào le: Here you see another compound verb with -dào. But the addition of -dào does not add the meaning of 'to (someplace), as in tuīdao lùbiārshang qu, 'push it to the side of the road', but rather adds the meaning of 'to obtain, get'.

Nǐ nádao nǐde hùzhào le meiyou? Did you get your passport?

dài: This is the verb 'to carry with one, to take or bring with one'. It is sometimes used with the verb lái when the meaning is 'bring with one'.

Jīntian wǒ wàngle dài wǒde lìshǐ shū.	I forgot to bring my history book today.
Nǐ dài háizi qùle méiyou?	Did you take the children with you?

fákuǎn: This can be the verb 'to issue a fine' or the noun 'a fine'. Fákuǎndān is literally 'fine-money-ticket'.

dānzi: Here dānzi is used to refer to the traffic ticket, a short way of saying fákuǎndān. In other situations, dānzi often means 'list of things'. Here are some examples. Notice that the phrase 'to make a list' is kāi yíge dānzi, literally 'open a list'.

Měige Xīngqīliù wǒ chūqu mǎi dōngxi yǐqián dōu kāi yige dānzi.	Every Saturday before I go out to buy things, I make a list.
Nǐ néng bu neng bǎ nǐ yào mǎide shū kāi yíge dānzi.	Can you make a list of the books you want to buy?

Taipei:

A:	Nǐ chāo sù le, zhīdao ma?	You went over the speed limit, did you know?
B:	Chāo sù? Shénme shi chāo sù? Wǒ bù dǒng.	'Chao su'! What is 'chao su?' I don't understand.
A:	Chāo sù jiù shi kāi chē kāide tài kuài le.	'Chao su' is driving your car too fast.
B:	Ōu, wǒ lái Táiběi bù jiǔ, hěn duō shì bù zhīdào. Zhēn duìbuqǐ.	I haven't been in Taipei very long. There are a lot of things I don't know. Please excuse me.
A:	Nǐde chēzi yòngde shi wàijiāo rényuán páizhào, Nǐ shi wàijiāoguān ma?	Your car has diplomatic plates. Are you a diplomat?
B:	Shìde. Wǒ shi wàijiāoguān.	Yes, I'm a diplomat.
A:	Nǐ dài jiàshǐ zhízhào le méiyou?	Did you bring your driver's license?
B:	Dài le. Zhèi shi jiàshǐ zhízhào.	Yes, here's the driver's license.
A:	Chēzi dēngjìzhèng ne? Yě dàile ma?	And the car registration? Did you bring that too?

B:	Yě dài le.	Yes.
A:	Nǐ chāo sù le, děi fákuǎn.	You went over the speed limit, I'll have to fine you.
B:	Wǒ nále fákuǎndān gai zěnme yàng?	After I've gotten the ticket what do I do?
A:	Dānzi hòutou yǒu shuōmíng. Nǐ ànzhào shuōmíng qù bàn ba.	On the back of the ticket is an explanation. Take care of it according to the explanation.
B:	Hǎo.	Okay.

PART II

1. Āiyōu, zāogāo, wǒmen chuàng chē le.	Ah, oh no, we've had a collision.
2. Nǐ shòushāng le méiyou?	Are you injured?
3. Chūle chēhuò le, wǒmen děi zhǎo jǐngchá lái chǔlǐ.	After a car accident, we should find the police to come and take care of it.
4. Wǒmen xiān kànkan chēzi ba, chuàngde lìhai bu lìhai.	Let's look at the cars first, and see if they're hit badly.
5. *Ou, chēmén chuānghuài le.*	*Oh, the car door is damaged.*
6. *Bǎoxiǎngàng wān le, chētóu yě biě le.*	*The bumper is bent and the hood is dented.*
7. *Nǐde chēzi bǎoxiǎnle meiyou?*	*Is your car insured?*
8. *Chū shì yǐhòu, chē méiyou dòngguo ba?*	*After the accident, the car didn't move, did it?*
9. *Wǒ qù Gōngānjú dǎ yige diànhuà qǐng tāmen pài wàishi jǐngchá lái yìqǐ chǔlǐ.*	*I'm going to call the Bureau of Public Safety and ask them to send the Foreign Affairs Police to come and handle this together with us.*

NOTES AFTER PART II:

chuàng: 'To bump', often pronounced zhuàng. This verb often occurs with the resultative ending -zhao, 'to meet, to touch, to come into contact with.'

Zhèr dìfang tài xiǎo, dōngxi tài duō. Zǒu lùde shíhou, bù shi chuàngzhao zhuōzi, jiù shi chuàngzhao yǐzi.	It's too close in here, too many things. When you walk, if you're not bumping into tables, then you're bumping into chairs.

chǔlǐ: 'To manage, to handle an affair, to take care of something.'

Wǒ bú huì chǔlǐ zhèijian shì.	I can't take care of this matter.
Nèijian shì ta chǔlǐde hěn hǎo.	He has managed that affair very well.

chū chēhuò: 'To have a car accident', or more literally 'to produce a car disaster'. This is more serious than the phrase chū shì.

Tā chū chēhuò yǐhòu, hěn jiǔ jǐngchá cái lái.	After he had the accident, it was a long time until the police came.

lìhai: 'To be severe,'to be fierce', 'seriously'

Tā bìngde hěn lìhai.	He is seriously ill.

chū shì: 'To have an accident, to have something go wrong.' This phrase is used to describe a serious, unpleasant happening.

Tā jiā chū shì le, wǒmen qù kànkan.	Something has happened in his home, let's go see. (e.g., a robbery, an arrest)

Taipei:

A:	Āiyōu, zāogāo, wǒmen chuàng chē le! Nǐ shòushāng le méiyou?	Aiya, what a mess! We've had a collision. Are you injured?
B:	Hái hǎo, wǒ xiǎng wǒ méiyou shòushāng. Ni ne?	I'm okay. I don't think I'm injured. And you?
A:	Wǒ méiyou shì.	I'm alright
B:	Chūle chēhuò le, wǒmen děi zhǎo jǐngchá lái chùlǐ.	After a car accident, we should find the police to come and handle this.
A:	Duì, wǒ shi wàiguo rén. Wǒmen dàgai yě děi zhǎo wàishi jǐngchá lái. ... Wǒmen xiān kànkan chēzi ba, chuàngde lìhai bu lìhai.	Yes, I'm a foreigner. We probably should also find the Foreign Affairs Police. Let's look at the cars first. and see if they're hit badly.
B:	Oū, chēmén chuànghuài le. Nǐde chēzi ne, chuàngzai shénme dìfang?	Oh, the car door is damaged. And your car, where is it hit?
A:	Wǒde bǎoxiǎngàng wān le, chētóu yě biě le.	My bumper is bent and the hood is dented.
B:	Nǐde chēzi bǎoxiǎnle meiyou?	Is your car insured?
A:	Wǒ bǎole xiǎn, nǐde ne?	I'm insured, and yours?
B:	Wǒ yě yǒu bǎoxiǎn.	I have insurance too.
A:	Kàn! Jǐngchá lái le.	Look! The police are here.

Peking:

A:	Nǐmen chuàng chē le.	You've had a collision.
B:	Duì, chūle chēhuò le.	Yes, there's been an accident.
A:	Yǒu méiyou rén shòushāng?	Is anyone injured?
B:	Hái hǎo. Wǒmen dōu méi shòushāng.	It's all right. None of us are injured.
A:	Chū shì yǐhòu, chē méiyou dòngguo ba?	After the accident, the cars weren't moved were they?
B:	Chūle shì yǐhòu, wǒmen jiù xiàlai le. Chē méiyou dòngguo.	After the accident, we just got out. The cars were not moved.
A:	Nà hǎo. Chē chuàngde lìhai bu lìhai?	That's good. Were the cars damaged?
B:	Wǒde chēmén chuàngbiě le. Tāde bǎoxiǎngàng chuàngwān le. Chētóu yě chuàngbiě le.	My car door is dented. His bumper is bent. The hood is dented too.
A:	Nǐde chē bǎoxiǎn le ba?	Your car is insured, I suppose?
B:	Bǎo le. car accident.	Yes.
A:	Hǎo. Nǐmen děngyiděng. Wǒ gěi Gōngānjú dǎ yige diànhuà qǐng tāmen pài Wàishi Jǐngchá lái yìqǐ chùlǐ.	Okay. Wait a moment. I'm going to call the Bureau of Public Safety and ask them to send the Foreign Affairs Police to come and handle this together.

PART III

1. Wǒde chēzi yǒu diǎn wèntí le. Qǐng nǐmen xiūli xiūli.	There's something wrong with my car. Would you please repair it.
2. Zìdòng páidǎng, biànsùqì dōu yǒu diǎr xiǎo máobìng.	The automatic transmission and the gear shift. Both have something wrong.
3. Páiqìguǎn, fēngshàn pídài yě qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá yíxià.	Please also check the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.
4. Yào jǐtian kéyi xiūhǎo?	How many days will it take to fix?
5. Nǐ gūjì yíxià, dàgài yào duōshao qián?	Can you estimate how much it will probably be?
6. *Nǐ kàn, pídài sōng le, gāi huàn xīnde le.*	*Look the fan belt is loose, you should change it.*
7. *Chēmén děi xiūhǎo, pēnqī; jīqi děi jiǎnchá, tiáozhěng.*	*The door needs to be fixed, and spray-painted; the engine needs to be checked and adjusted.*
8. *Nǐ dà hòutian lái qǔ chē ba?*	*Why don t you come in three days to pick it up?*
9. *Wǒmen xiū jīqi, yě xiū chēshēn.*	*We fix engines and do body work.*
10. *Shénme yánsede qī, wǒmen dōu yǒu. Wǒmen mǎshàng gěi ni jiǎnchá.*	*We have all colors of paint. We'll check it for you right away.*
11. *Kéyi, Jiǎnchále yǐhòu mǎshàng gěi ni gū jià.*	*Yes. After we've checked it, we'll give you an estimate right away.*

NOTES AFTER PART III:

xiūli: 'To fix, to repair'.

fēngshàn pídài: 'Fan belt', sometimes simply called pídài, which is literally 'leather belt'. Pídài is used for 'belt' in machine terminology as in sānjiǎopídài, 'V-belt'.

xiūhǎo: 'To fix sucessfully, to repair successfully.' The syllable -hǎo indicates the result of the action, that is that the repairs were successfully completed.

Yào jǐtian kéyi xiūhǎo?	How many days will it take to fix it?

In the above sentence, the auxiliary verb yào means 'to need, to require, to take'.

gūjì: Originally this verb meant simply 'to estimate (a figure)'. Now it also means 'to guess'.

Zhèijiàn dàyi nǐ gūjì děi duōshao qián?	How much do you estimate this overcoat costs?
Wǒ gūjì tā míngtian bú huì lái.	My guess is he won't come tomorrow.

In this sentence the auxiliary verb huì means 'to be likely to', 'to be possible to'.

tiáozhěng: 'To adjust, to coordinate, to regulate.'

Qǐng bǎ nèige zhōng tiáozhěng yíxià.	Please adjust that clock a little.

gū jià: 'To estimate a price.'

Zhèige fángzi kéyi mài duōshao qián, nǐ néng gūyigū jià ma?	Can you estimate how much this house can sell for?

CAR, Unit 2

Taipei:

A:	Wǒde chēzi yǒu diǎn wèntí le. Qǐng nǐmen xiūli xiūli.	There's something wrong with my car. Would you please repair it.
B:	Hǎo de. Yǒu shénme máobìng?	Okay. What's wrong with it?
A:	Wǒ xiǎng biànsùqì, zìdòng páidǎng dōu yǒu diǎr wèntí.	I think the gear shift and the automatic transmission both have something wrong.
B:	Hái yǒu biéde máobìng ma?	Are there other problems?
A:	Pǎiqìguǎn, fēngshàn dài yě qǐng nǐmen kànkan.	Please also take a look at the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.
B:	Fēngshànde pídài shi hěn róngyi sōngde, pàiqìguǎn yě róngyi huài. Āu. Chēmén biěle yìdiǎn.	It's easy for the fan belt to get loose and for the exhaust pipe to break. Oh, the door is a little dented.
A:	Nǐmen yě xiū chēshēn ma?	Do you also do body work?
B:	Wǒmen xiū jīqi, yě xiū chēshēn. Língjiàn huàile, wǒmen dōu kéyi xiū, yě kéyi huàn.	We fix engines and do body work. If parts are bad, we can repair them or replace them.
A:	Nà hǎo. Chēmén yě xiūli yíxià. Nǐmen yǒu yíyàng yánsede qī ma?	That's good. Fix the door, too. Do you have the same color paint?
B:	Shénme yánsede qī, wǒmen dōu yǒu. Wǒmen mǎshang gěi ni jiǎnchá. Xīngqīwǔ xiàwu sìdiǎn zhōng yǐhòu, nǐ lái qǔ chē, hǎo bu hǎo?	We have all colors of paint. We'll check it for you right away. How about picking it up Friday afternoon after 4:00?
A:	Kéyi bu kéyi xiān gū ge jià?	Can you first estimate the cost?
B:	Kéyi, Jiǎnchále yǐhòu mǎshang gěi ni gū jià. Nín qǐng dào lǐbian zuòyizuò, děngdeng.	Yes. After we've checked it. we'll give you an estimate right away. Please go inside, have a seat and wait a bit.

Peking:

A:	Wǒde qìche zuótian chuānghuài le, xiǎng qǐng nǐmen xiūyixiū.	Yesterday my car was damaged in an accident, I would like you to repair it.
B:	Au. Chēmén chuānghuài le. Jīqi zěnme yàng?	Oh, the door is damaged. How's the engine.
A:	Zìdòng páidǎng, biànsùqì dōu yǒu diǎr xiǎo máobìng.	The automatic transmission and the gear shift all have some problem.
B:	Hǎo. Hái yǒu biéde wèntí méiyou?	Okay. Are there any other problems?
A:	Páiqìguǎn, fēngshàn pídài yě qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá yíxià.	Please also check the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.
B:	Nǐ kàn, pídài sōng le, gāi huàn xīnde le.	Look the fan belt is loose, you should change it.
A:	Pídài wǒ jiāli hái yǒu yìtiáo xīnde. Míngtian zǎoshang gěi ni nálai.	I have a new fan belt at home. I'll bring it to you tomorrow morning.
B:	Hǎojíle. Nǐ nálai, wǒmen gěi nǐ huàn.	Great. You bring it here and we'll change it for you.
A:	Yào jǐtian kéyi xiūhǎo?	How many days will it take to fix?
B:	Chēmén děi xiūhǎo, pēnqī, jīqi děi jiǎnchá, tiáozhěng. Nǐ dà hòutian lái qǔ chē ba.	The door needs to be fixed, and painted, the engine needs to be checked and adjusted. Why don't you come in three days to pick it up?
A:	Nǐ gūjì yíxià, dàgài yào duōshao qián?	Can you estimate how much it will probably be?
B:	Xiànzài bù hǎo shuō, děi xiān kànkan. Nǐ míngtian ná pídài láide shíhou, gàosu nǐ ba.	It's hard to say now. I have to take a look first. Tomorrow when you come with the fan belt I'll tell you.

Vocabulary

ànzhào	according to
bǎoxiǎn	*to insure, to be insured*
bǎoxiǎngàng	*bumper*
biànsùqì	gear shift
biě	*to be dented*
chǔlǐ	to handle, manage
chāo sù	to exceed the speed limit
chēhuò	car accident
chēmén	*car door*
chēshēn	*body of a car*
chētou	*car hood*
chuàng	to bump into, to collide with
chuànghuài le	damaged
chū shì	*to have an accident*
dà hòutian	*the third day from now*
dài	to carry along with, to bring
dānzi	*ticket, note*
dēngjìzhèng	car registration
dòng	*to move*
fákuǎn	to fine, to issue a fine
fákuǎndān	ticket, a fine
fēngshàn	fan
Gōngānjú	Bureau of Public Safety
gūjì	to estimate
jiàshǐ zhízhào	driver's license
jǐngchá	police
jīqi	*engine, more literally, 'machine'*
lìhai	to be severe
páidǎng	transmission
páizhào	*license plates*
páiqìguǎn	exhaust pipe
pēnqī	*to spray paint*
pídài	belt
qī	paint, lacquer
qǔ	*to pick up, to get, to fetch*

rényuán	*personnel*
sōng	*to be loose*
shòushāng	to be injured
shuōmíng	*explanation*
tiáozhěng	*to adjust*
wàijiāo	*diplomacy, foreign relations*
wàijiaoguān	*diplomat*
wàishì	*foreign affairs*
wàishì jǐngchá	*foreign affairs police*
wān	*to bend*
xiūhǎo	to fix
xiūli	to repair
zìdòng	automatic

PARTS OF A CAR

bǎoxiǎngàng	bumper
bèitāi	spare tire
biànsùqì	gear shift
chē hòutoude chuānghu	rear windshield
chē mén	car door
chē qiántoude chuānghu	front windshield
chētóu	hood
chēxiāng	trunk
dǎngnífbǎn	fender
diànpíng	battery
dēng	lights
fāhuǒ kāiguan	ignition
fēngshàn pídài	fan belt
jìngzi	mirror
lǎba	horn
lěngqì	air conditioner
lǔbiǎo	odometer
lúnpán	steering wheel
lúntāi	tire
páiqìtǒng	exhaust pipe
páiqìxiāoshēngqì	muffler
qiánjǐndǐng	jack
shāchē	brakes
shǒu shāchē	parking brake
shōuyīnjī	radio
shuǐxiāng	radiator
sùdùbiǎo	speedometer

yǐnqíng	engine
yóumén	accelerator
yóuxiáng	gas tank
yǔshuāzi	windshield wiper
zìdòng páidǎng	automatic transmission
zuò	seat